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Maryland Agriculture

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1944

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

EXTENSION SERVICE

College Park, Maryland

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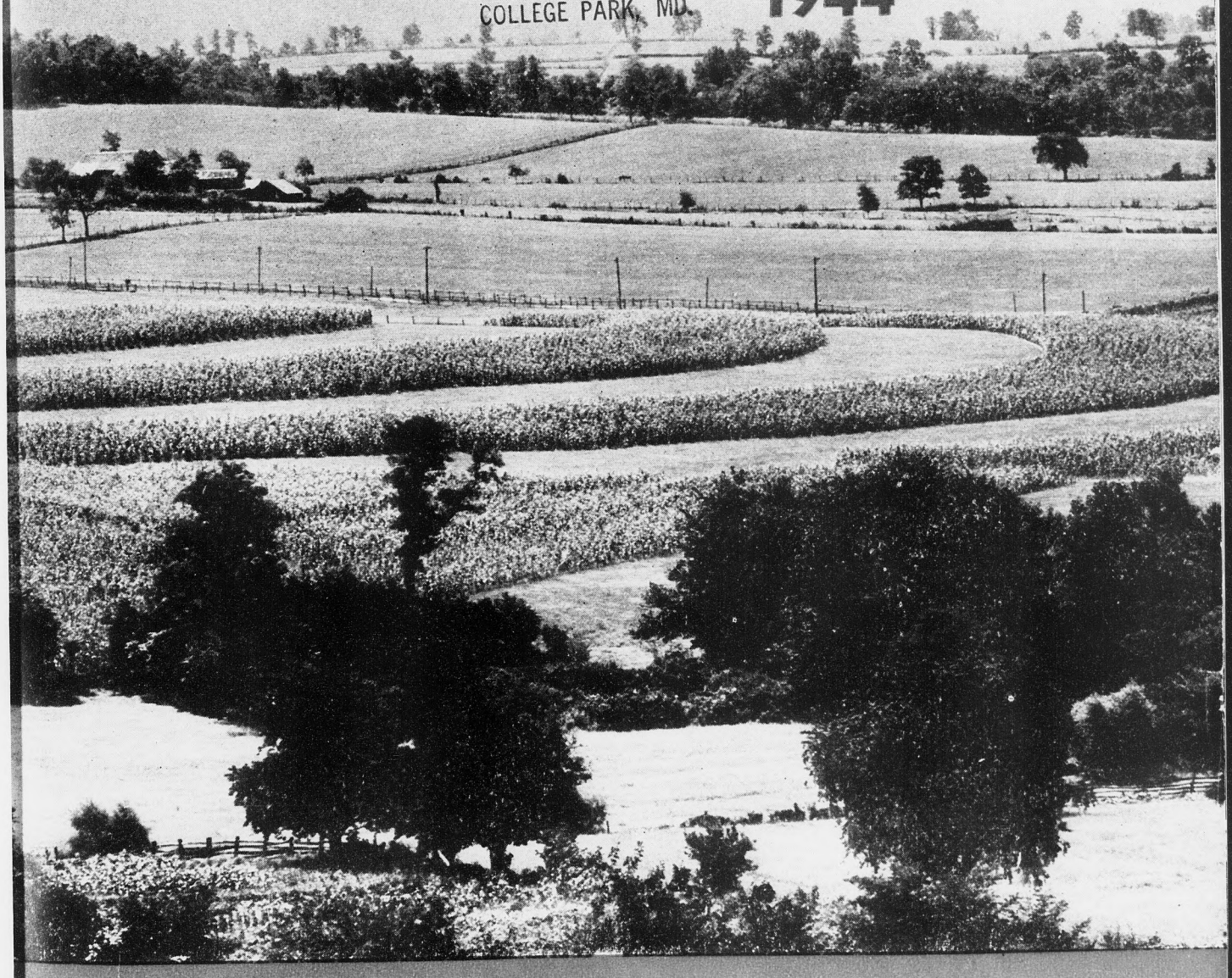

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

EXTENSION SERVICE

College Park, Maryland

Agriculture Building, University of Maryland. Headquarters of the Extension Service.

A radical change is presented in this report. Instead of an attempt to give information regarding the work of the Service by projects, as approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is the aim to make it more adapted to present conditions and more easily read. For various reasons, it is greatly reduced and summarized under leading headings and activities of special groups that appear appropriate at this time.

T. B. SYMONS,
Director

LEST WE FORGET

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Since this is a report of the Extension Service, it must deal principally with the activities and accomplishments of that organization. For that reason, it is essential that full recognition be given at the outset to the fact that results really depend upon the rural people of the state and ample credit must be given them for any achievements made.

Again in 1944, Maryland farm people met the demand for production of food in record quantities, together with conservation of available food supplies. They did it in spite of all difficulties, shortages, restrictions and other handicaps.

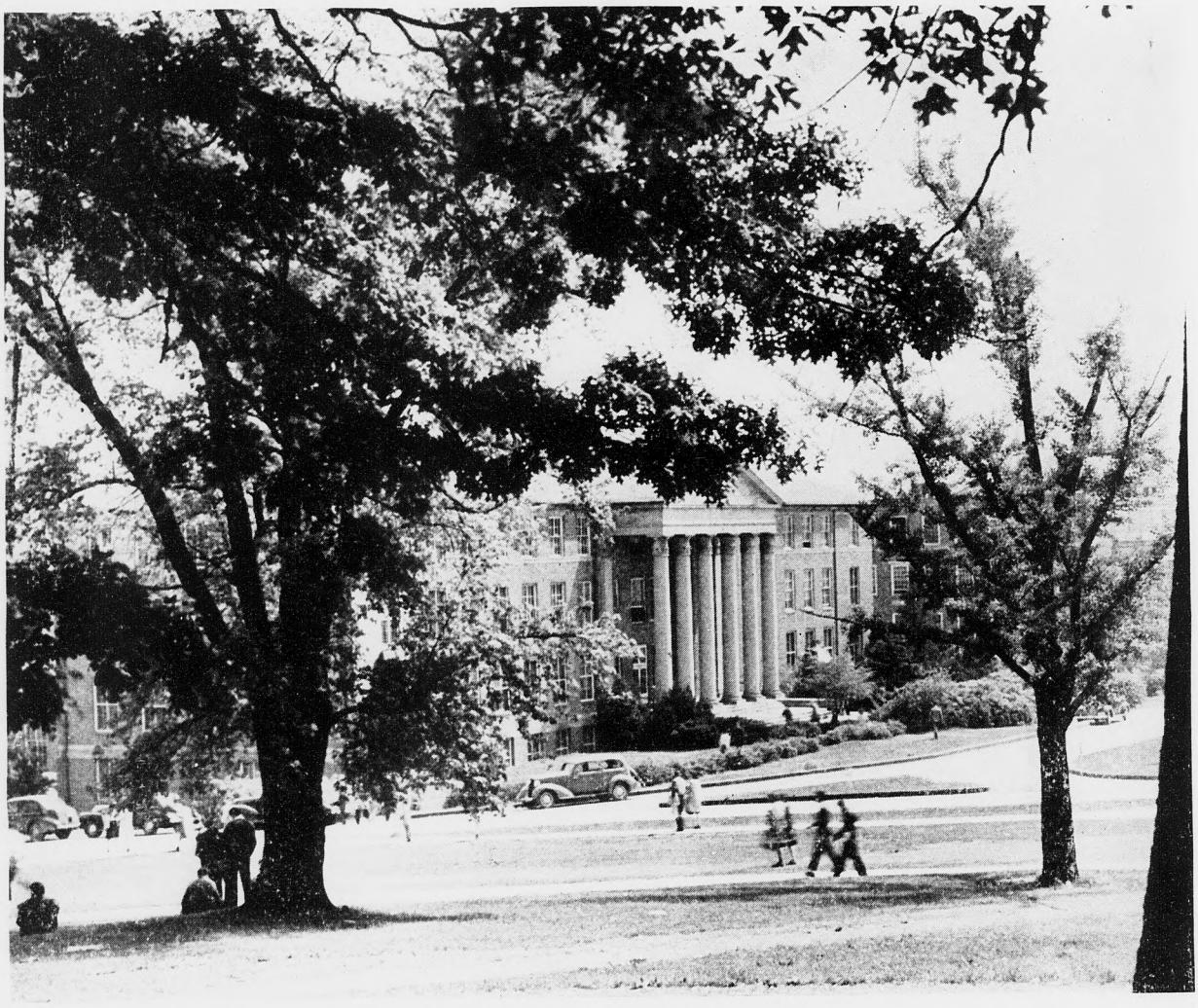
That in a very few words is the story of Maryland agriculture for the year. It is a story of determination, hard work, long hours, resourcefulness, cooperation of all members of the family and between families, and whatever else was necessary to accomplish what a few years ago would have been considered impossible.

The work of the Extension Service in the wartime year was primarly that of helping farm people to understand the needs and to surmount the difficulties encountered in meeting those needs.

As the representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration in Maryland and part of the educational system of the University of Maryland, it was charged with extremely broad responsibilities in the wartime program. While the production of vitally needed foods and other measures of immediate importance in the war effort were of first concern at all times, the more or less

long-time programs for improvement of Maryland agriculture and rural life were not neglected to greater extent than was absolutely necessary.

Helping farm people make their maximum contribution to winning the war was the major objective, but a definite start was made toward planning to meet the conditions and problems in the period following the end of hostilities.



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Cooperative Extension Work

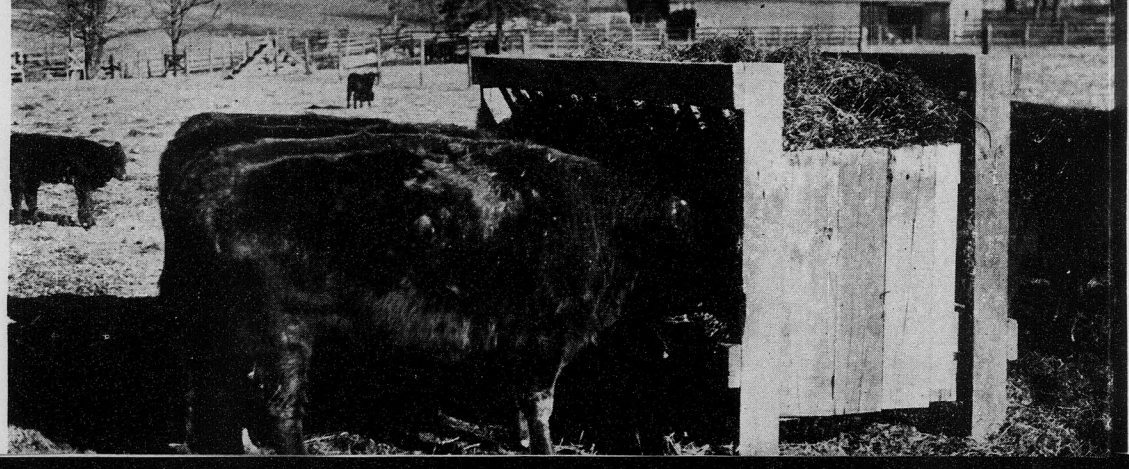
It is worthwhile to point out that Cooperative Extension Work has stood the test of 30 years and is today the best example in the country of satisfactory and efficient cooperation between Federal, State and County governments in carrying forward a progressive system in extension education. It is a pattern for the world in this type of cooperation and many other countries are seeking to set up such a system of adult education for rural people. In this work, relations between Federal authorities on the one hand and State and local authorities on the other are exceedingly happy. This cooperation and understanding leads to efficiency and contentment of employees, which is essential for the success of any enterprise. The work in Maryland has progressed most satisfactorily, with splendid cooperation from all forces.

Meet The Extension Workers

A small staff of administrative officials, county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents, 4-H club leaders, a corps of specialists, and the necessary clerical assistants constitute the extension force. In addition, there are hundreds of voluntary leaders throughout the state, trained by the extension workers, who together magnify many times the effectiveness of the full-time personnel.

Difficulties incident to the war period were experienced in maintaining adequate personnel and other administrative problems. The Service was exceedingly fortunate in being able to retain most of the county agents and home demonstration agents, but lost many valuable specialists to the armed services. It is the hope that they will return.

Loyal cooperation of all forces made it possible to meet the demands of the times reason-



ably well, and it is difficult to give the credit deserved for unselfish service rendered by these workers under stress or war conditions.

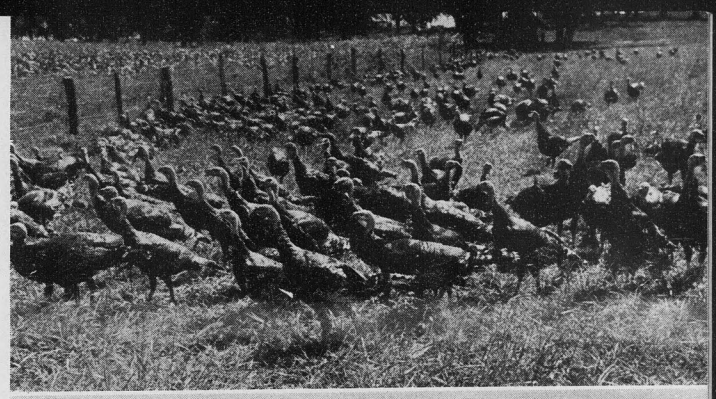
County Agents—Fortunately, Maryland was manned with a competent force of county agents for many years prior to the war. Nearly all of the agents had served for a number of years in their respective counties and had established themselves in the confidence of the people. It had become customary to look to them for leadership and assistance in anything affecting the farm and rural interests and they naturally became spearheads in the various campaigns and programs for promotion of the war effort.

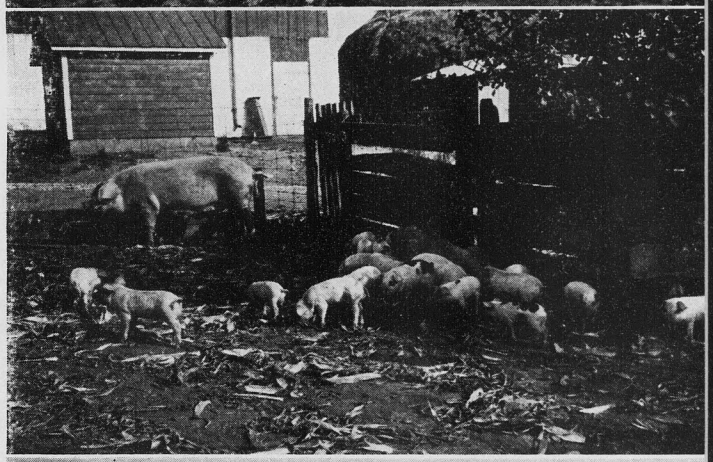
The production records established in this trying period are a tribute to the ability and efficiency of the agents in assisting farmers with their problems, and to the mutual confidence and understanding that existed between them.

Home Demonstration Agents—What has been stated regarding county agents applies equally to the home demonstration agents. The home is an essential part of the farm and the well-being of the entire family is involved in satisfactory operation of a farm.

By years of experience, rural women have found that they can safely rely upon their home demonstration agent for practical assistance and sound information in the multiplicity of problems with which they have to deal. Conditions incident to wartime have made the task of the farm women exceedingly difficult, with rationing, the necessity for conserving food, making the clothing last, and shortages or entire lack of many things ordinarily considered necessary for maintaining the family.

Truly, the homemaker's task has been an arduous one, and its successful performance lies at the bottom of the success in the whole wartime agricultural program. The fact that the rural women of Maryland, with the guidance and assistance of their home demonstration agents, have been able to fully meet that task, and, in addition, have given invaluable help in the farm operations, is a tribute to them and to the agents.





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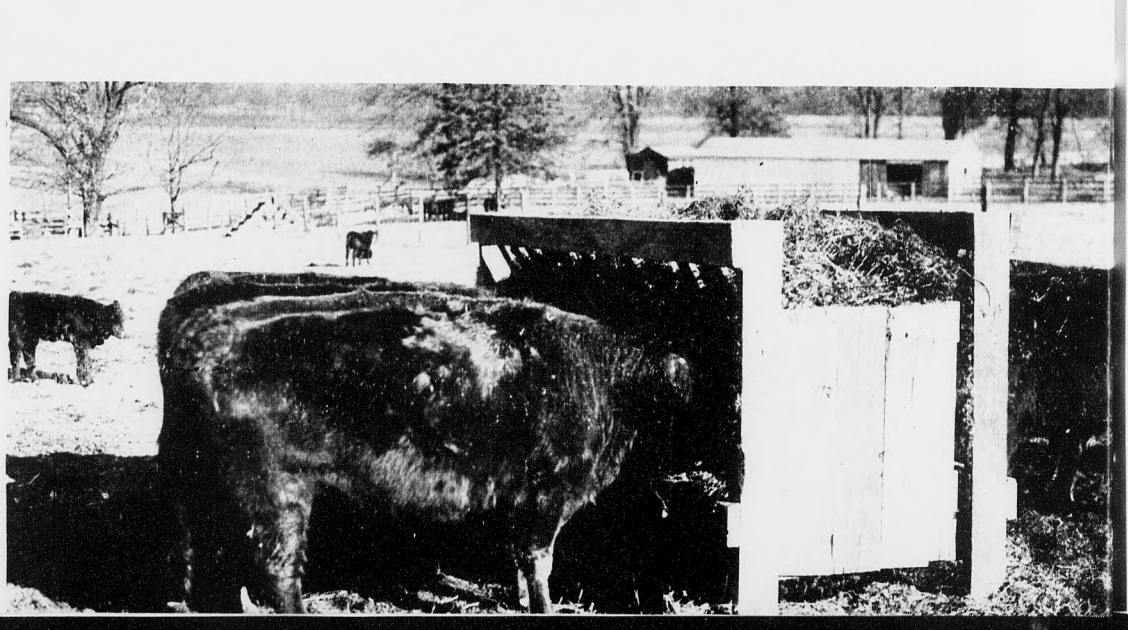

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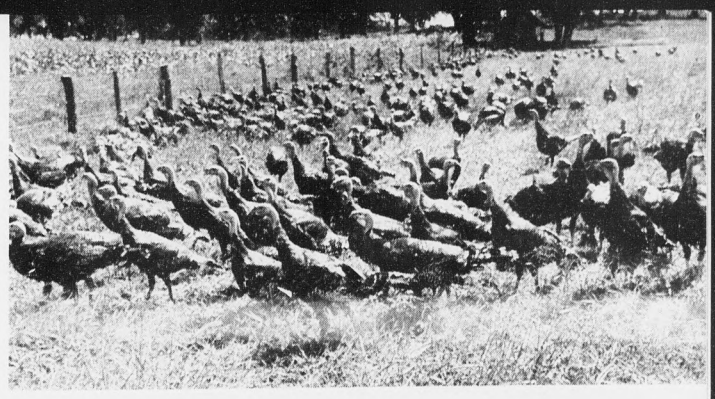

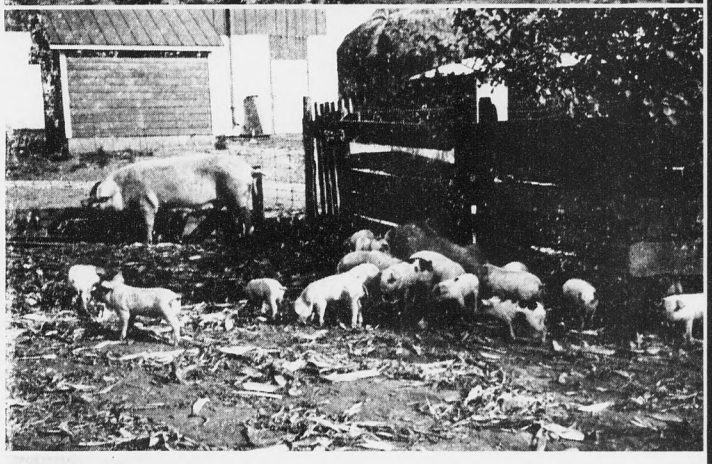

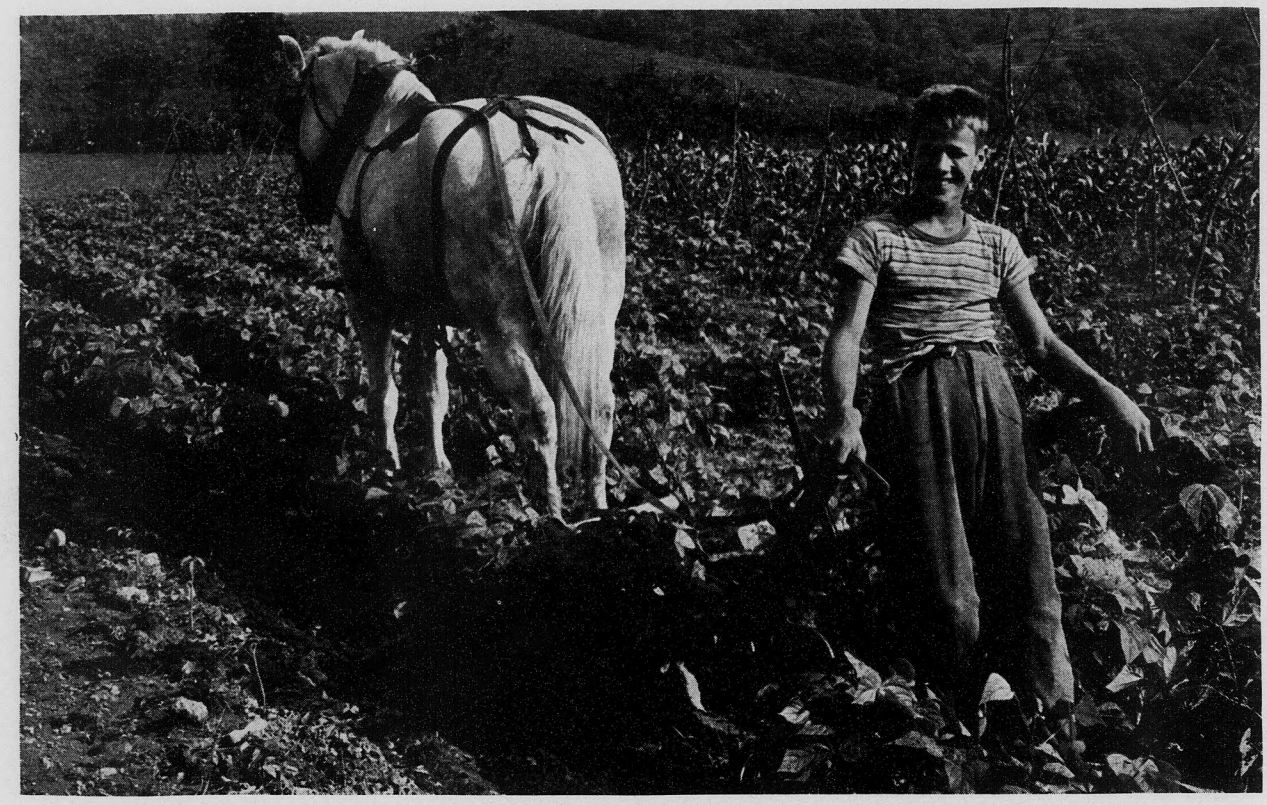

Specialists—While the workers located in the counties are in close contact with local conditions and can observe at first-hand the needs and problems, it is not to be expected that they can provide all the information necessary, nor deal adequately with all the varied problems encountered in the widely diversified farming of a Maryland county. The advance of science and technology today requires that the agents in the counties be supported by competent men and women who have specialized in various subjects, such as crop and livestock production, insect and disease control, foods and nutrition, home management, etc. Both the agents and the people lean heavily upon specialists of the Extension Service, who are associated with the respective subject-matter departments at the University. They are in touch with latest developments in research and from other sources, and they serve the entire state as their field of work.

4-H Clubs and Older Youth—No phase of extension work is more important than the promotion of 4-H club work and the encouragement of older youth. The total contribution of these young people to the war effort is beyond estimate. Production of food products has always been among the most outstanding projects of boys in their club work, and the girls have made their canning and preserving of food a major project.

In the war period, they concentrated their efforts on these lines and greatly expanded the amounts of food produced and conserved.

When various wartime programs or campaigns were called for, the boys and girls took hold of them with their characteristic energy and enthusiasm. Whether it was collecting scrap metal, milkweed floss, selling bonds and stamps, or some other effort, farm youth were exceedingly active.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of travel and the many extra duties assumed by rural youth, the 4-H club work has progressed and

there is distinct evidence of the older youth developing along unit lines. That is, older youth, which seemingly lack a place between the limits of 4-H clubs and farmers' organizations, are realizing the potentialities of their position. Older Youth Councils are exhibiting a splendid grasp of the opportunities ahead. Their ability to get together and discuss important problems and to assume leadership is most encouraging. Development of older youth groups can be made one of the greatest contributions to the success of agriculture and rural home life in the future.

The addition of Assistant Agents, made available by Emergency War Food Funds, has been a substantial help in developing 4-H club work. It is hoped that provision will be made for more adequate assistance to agents in the field for development of this important phase of extension work.

Farm Labor

No problem has been quite so acute during the war period as providing the necessary farm labor. Assignment of the Emergency Farm Labor Program to the Extension Service by Congress presented a distinct challenge to our organization.

The large contribution of the rural population to the armed services and to industry left the country districts devoid of available farm labor. It was necessary, therefore, to recruit labor from every possible source in order to meet the demands as nearly as could be done under the circumstances. This involved many intricate problems of housing, transportation to the places where there was critical need, and numerous others incident to recruiting, placing and handling the various types of laborers.

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The success of the efforts of the Service in this important field during the past year is attested by the fact that while farmers have increased production more than 40 percent during the war, virtually no food has been wasted because of lack of labor. The exceedingly long hours of farmers and their families and assistance of youth remaining on the farms, together with introduction of foreign labor and use of war prisoners has enabled rural people to meet this serious situation. The need for year-round workers with some experience was somewhat less adequately supplied than the need for seasonal workers in harvesting crops, as the most severe shortage was in that type of farm labor and there were few sources from which any could be obtained.

An extended program of camps was conducted to provide living facilities near their work for migrants, foreign labor, war prisoners, and boys, women and girls.

Splendid cooperation was given by the War Manpower Commission, the Third Service Command, and the U. S. Employment Service in carrying on the work.

A special report on farm labor work of the Service will be issued, so only a few facts are stated here. There were 155,714 placements of workers made during the year, a placement meaning providing a worker for a job. The number of seasonal workers placed in farm jobs was 13,800. There were 32 camps in operation at various times during the year.

Farmers Beat Their Record

It is not easy to grasp fully the wonderful accomplishment of Maryland farm families in producing food. A comparison of 1944 production for some of the principal and most needed crops with that of the preceding year may help to give a more definite impression.

Compared with 1943, the production in 1944 was 145% for corn; 181% for wheat; 113% for oats; 124% for barley; 117% for rye; 133% for sweet potatoes; 154% for tobacco; 215% for apples; 272% for peaches; 104% for tomatoes; and 137% for sweet corn.

Favorable weather conditions were, of course, a factor in this record production, but it must be recognized that greatly reduced manpower and womanpower planted, cared for, and harvested these unprecedented crops.

It took team work to achieve such a record, and the Extension Service was one of the team. Its job was to provide all the information possible that would help the actual producers in any way, and the extent to which they were called upon for such information is an evidence of its value and need.

For those who desire more detailed information as to production records, the estimates are given on a later page.

Soil Conservation

Taking the largest crops ever produced from Maryland soils, and with a lack of labor and other equipment to carry on proper soil-saving practices, imposed a serious problem. It was gratifying to note that as a result of the interest which has been aroused in recent years and the progress made in an organized attack on the soil conservation problem, farmers continued even in the emergency period to use soil-

saving practices to the extent their circumstances would permit. While some of the larger phases of the program had to be greatly curtailed, special attention was given to the things farmers could do on their own farms and which helped in their efforts to produce food and feed. The Service cooperated with the State Conservation Committee in the organization of several soil conservation districts.

For the first time, a state-wide Conservation Forum was held in Baltimore, in which all agencies and organizations interested in the conservation of Maryland's natural resources cooperated. It emphasized the importance of this problem to people generally in a way that had never been done before. As the greatest natural resource, the soil received major attention. The interest shown by farm and rural home leaders and the fact that they exceeded all other groups in attendance is a most encouraging indication for the future of agriculture in the state.

While it may not be justified as an annual event, such a forum from time to time is a valuable step in the conservation program.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency and Other Federal Agencies

Every cooperation has been extended to the AAA state and county Committees by the members of the Service. The Director serves on the State Committee and the county agents serve on the County Committees. These programs

have been changed in accordance with war conditions and our specialists and agents have advised concerning desirable practices. We also cooperate with the Farm Security, and other similar federal agencies.

Conservation of Livestock

At a time when every pound of meat and milk and every dozen eggs was vitally needed in the war effort, it was recognized that every animal saved was equivalent to an animal raised. The loss suffered by livestock producers from preventable causes is a heavy toll in ordinary times; in wartime it becomes of serious concern to all.

In line with a national program of livestock conservation, the Extension Service took the leadership in organizing the livestock and dairy interests for carrying out such a program in Maryland. After careful consideration, the leaders in the industry decided to devote special attention to reducing the loss from mastitis, particularly in the principal dairy sections. Extension workers joined with leaders in the industry and the Livestock Sanitary Service to promote a campaign of education in the methods and practices which have been found most effective in the prevention and control of the disease. It is hoped that much greater progress in this direction may be made next year.

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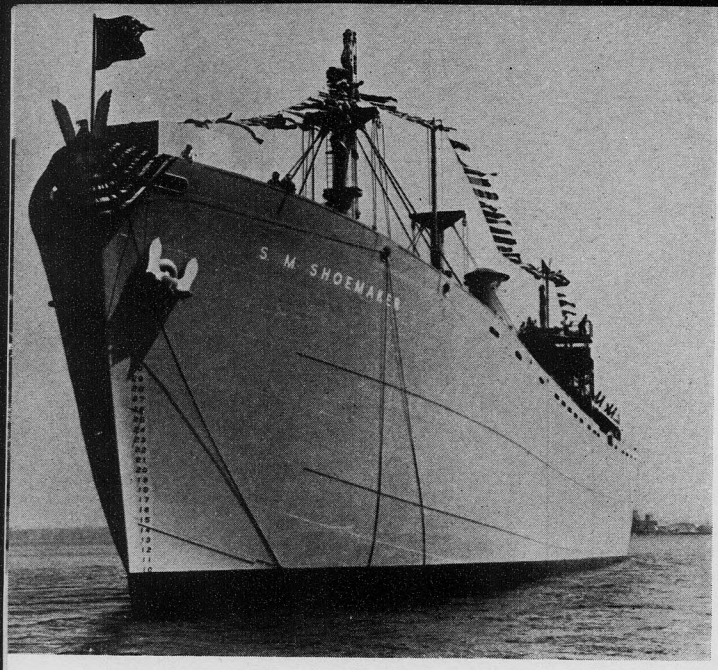


Victory Gardens

Although a detailed survey of home gardens did not appear practicable, numerous reports show beyond question that a tremendous amount of food was grown and conserved. The portion of the family food supply grown at home was a very important factor in providing wholesome diets throughout the year. One county reported that 99 percent of the rural families had gardens and 50 percent of the town people made some effort to produce their own food. In another county, it was estimated that 3,800 farms had gardens and that there were 20,000 victory gardens. Community gardens were organized in Baltimore City and several hundred individual gardeners were enrolled, also.

Due to the experience and organization of work in this line during the two preceding years, even greater results were obtained with somewhat less effort on the part of Extension specialists and agents. General information on planting and culture of the various vegetables was provided and there was great demand for information on recommended new varieties and methods for controlling insect pests and diseases.

With The Homemakers

Maryland homemakers found a way to not only handle the wartime problems connected with their homes and families, but did yeoman work in helping with the farm operations. Added to these, they carried a large share in the many activities called for in the general wartime program.

Too much credit cannot be given to the hundreds of women who gave of their time in this busy period to serve as local leaders and demonstrators in order that their neighbors could have the benefit of Extension programs. In that way, they greatly magnified the effectiveness of Extension workers.

Wartime limitations and shortages of clothing and increased cost made a serious problem. Homemakers used ingenuity and skill in applying old-fashioned methods of economy and thrift in modern ways. Conservation, care,

The S. S. "S. M. Shoemaker" was christened by Maryland 4-H Club members at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yards.

Labor to harvest perishable crops was a problem. Bahamian and Jamaican workers and prisoners of war helped.

mending, remodeling, new uses for old things, and techniques in home tailoring all came in for extra attention.

Repairs and adjustments had a prominent place in the home furnishing program. Because people could not get new materials, or even many materials for making repairs, they were greatly interested in keeping the furnishings they had in good condition and making them last longer. They found many ways to simplify home tasks.

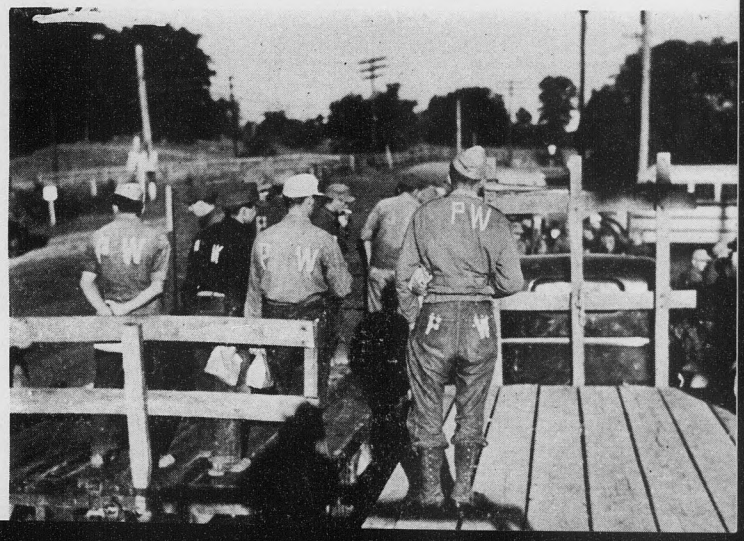
The food program, of course, was intensified, particularly in some of its phases. In general, special attention was given to helping rural people, and also urban people to a greater extent than usual, in planning and providing their family food needs on a yearly basis; preserving food in every way possible to meet the family needs; planning interesting and nutritious home-produced meals; operating under the food rationing regulations; improving the general health through good nutrition; and adequate noon meals for school children and war workers. In carrying out work in these lines, the extension specialists and agents cooperated with a number of agencies which were also interested in some phase of the program.

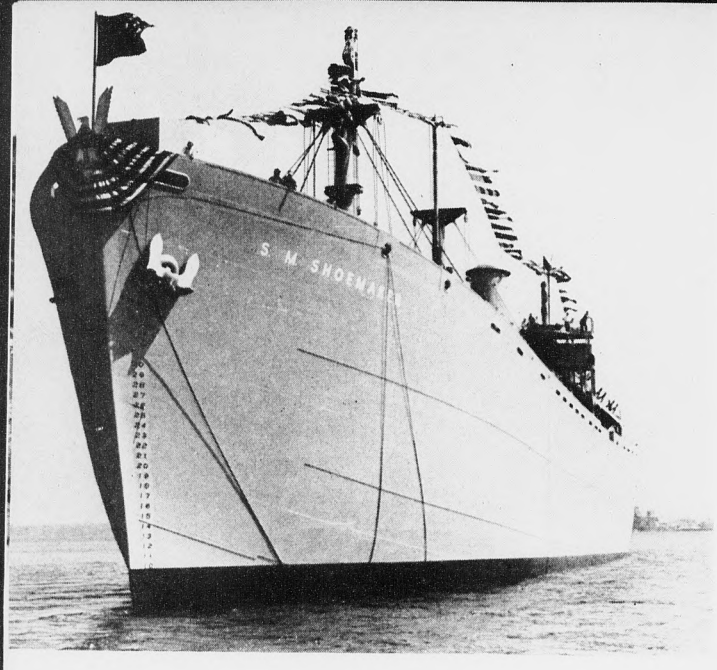
Experience has shown that definite records cannot be obtained from more than 30 to 40 percent of those reached in the food program. Hence, it is not possible to express in figures the accomplishments. However, from reports received it is shown that 18,743 adults and 2,996 girls in 4-H clubs produced gardens as a help in the war effort; 19 counties reported 9,211 families had preserved most of their vegetables, fruits and meats needed; and 23 counties reported canning 2,832,043 quarts of food.

It is significant that 2,786 families reported that they dried food, and 3,077 reported using freezer lockers for food.

Looking To Post-War

Even in the rush of wartime activities, Maryland farmers and homemakers found time to think of conditions which may confront them in that happy period when hosilities have ceased. They did some definite planning for the situation and problems which appear likely to prevail in the immediate and somewhat more distant periods following the end of the war. The program finally adopted is the result of the





Victory Gardens

Although a detailed survey of home gardens did not appear practicable, numerous reports show beyond question that a tremendous amount of food was grown and conserved. The portion of the family food supply grown at home was a very important factor in providing wholesome diets throughout the year. One county reported that 99 percent of the rural families had gardens and 50 percent of the town people made some effort to produce their own food. In another county, it was estimated that 3,800 farms had gardens and that there were 20,000 victory gardens. Community gardens were organized in Baltimore City and several hundred individual gardeners were enrolled, also.

Due to the experience and organization of work in this line during the two preceding years, even greater results were obtained with somewhat less effort on the part of Extension specialists and agents. General information on planting and culture of the various vegetables was provided and there was great demand for information on recommended new varieties and methods for controlling insect pests and diseases.

With The Homemakers

Maryland homemakers found a way to not only handle the wartime problems connected with their homes and families, but did yeoman work in helping with the farm operations. Added to these, they carried a large share in the many activities called for in the general wartime program.

Too much credit cannot be given to the hundreds of women who gave of their time in this busy period to serve as local leaders and demonstrators in order that their neighbors could have the benefit of Extension programs. In that way, they greatly magnified the effectiveness of Extension workers.

Wartime limitations and shortages of clothing and increased cost made a serious problem. Homemakers used ingenuity and skill in applying old-fashioned methods of economy and thrift in modern ways. Conservation, care,

The S. S. "S. M. Shoemaker" was christened by Maryland 4-H Club members at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yards.

Labor to harvest perishable crops was a problem. Bahamian and Jamaican workers and prisoners of war helped.

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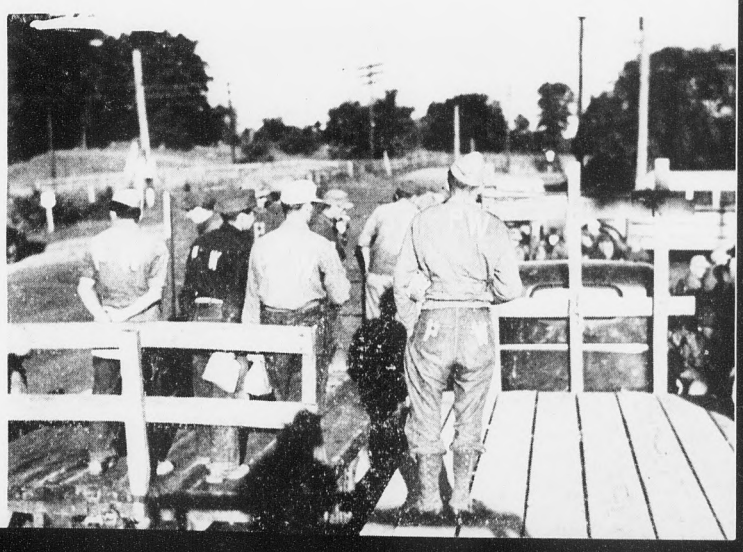

Tons of milkweed floss were collected to help in the war effort.

best thinking by a large group of leaders in the various lines of agriculture and rural life.

The Extension Service assumed leadership in setting up a Post-War State Agricultural Committee. Eighteen sub-committees, each of which was composed of a number of leaders in a particular phase of agriculture or rural life, were selected. After careful study and consideration, each sub-committee submitted a report and recommendations to the State Committee. Before they were adopted, they were considered by local groups throughout the state, so that the program was built "from the ground up."

The complete report is printed for distribution. In it are set forth conditions as nearly as they can be foreseen by those best informed in the several lines, and also recommendations as to the wholesome development of Maryland agriculture and rural life.

Aid To Returning Veterans

With a view to being of greatest assistance to returning veterans who desire to engage in farming, or one of the allied agricultural pursuits, an advisory committee of experienced and successful farmers, with the county agent as chairman, was established in each county. It is the purpose of these committees to not only render whatever assistance is possible to the veterans who actually locate on farms, but also to advise them regarding the purchase of farms. Every effort is being made to see that such proposed enterprises are sound and will not result in embarrassment and possibly loss in the future.

Adapted strains of hybrid corn boosted the yield of feed for increased dairy, livestock and poultry production.

A special pamphlet was issued by the College of Agriculture, indicating the educational opportunities open to veterans.

Aid To Negroes Increased

It was possible during the year to increase substantially the serivce to Negro farmers and homemakers, which has been desired and needed for a number of years. The response to efforts of the Negro agents has always been excellent and the addition of a number of assistant agricultural and home demonstration agents enabled them to greatly expand the work. At a time when production and conservation of food supplies was so vitally important, the Negro people of Maryland responded to the call and leadership of extension workers. In addition to entering heartily into the war production efforts, they made excellent progress in improvement of health and living conditions and general standard of living.

There Was Teamwork

The results achieved are due in large measure to all agencies working together whole-heartedly and with mutual confidence. Rural organizations have always been staunch supporters of extension activities. The general farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, Grange, cooperatives, and homemakers were especially helpful. The Boards of County Commissioners are due great credit for their generous support. It is the policy of the Service to consult these and other interested groups in development of its plans and work, and this cooperation has been warmly reciprocated.

The Director is under obligation for the loyal and efficient work of all members of the Service, and is grateful for the support given by President H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland and officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.

Crop Yields and Values

Maryland farmers harvested a total of 1,713,000 acres of crops, including truck crops, in 1944, compared with 1,626,000 acres in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,644,000 acres.

There were large increases in acreage of corn, wheat and tobacco; smaller acreages of oats, barley, hay, and potatoes were harvested. The drought of the last two seasons reduced acreage and yield of hay crops, but grain crops and tobacco produced better than average yields.

The commercial apple crop, which was reduced from early season prospects by drought, storm and insect injury, was more than double the small 1943 crop, but below average in both quantity and quality.

The total farm value of principal crops harvested in 1944, including truck crops, was $104,124,000, an increase of 31 percent over the $79,295,000 value of 1943 crops. The value of truck crops was nearly $23,000,000, about 5 percent above 1943 and about 22 percent of the total value of crops produced in 1944.

Following are the acreages, yields and values of principal crops and numbers and value of livestock and poultry, as reported in preliminary estimates by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. It should be noted that the figures given are of necessity preliminary in a number of cases and subject to adjustment as later information is obtained. This is particularly true of the tobacco crop, since Maryland tobacco grown in 1944 is not marketed until 1945.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Corn							
1944.....	490,000	35.0	17,150,000	Bus.	$1.31	$22,466,000	$45.85
1943.....	454,000	26.0	11,804,000	"	1.29	15,227,000	33.54
1942.....	454,000	36.0	16,344,000	"	.98	16,017,000	35.28
Wheat							
1944.....	379,000	23.5	8,906,000	"	1.54	13,715,000	36.20
1943.....	289,000	17.0	4,913,000	"	1.55	7,615,000	26.35
1942.....	307,000	19.5	5,986,000	"	1.28	7,662,000	24.95

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PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS—Continued

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Oats							
1944.....	39,000	30.0	1,170,000	Bus.	$ .91	$1,065,000	$27.31
1943.....	43,000	24.0	1,032,000	"	.88	908,000	21.10
1942.....	37,000	30.0	1,110,000	"	.61	677,000	18.30
Barley							
1944.....	69,000	31.5	2,174,000	"	1.24	2,696,000	39.07
1943.....	76,000	23.0	1,748,000	"	1.10	1,923,000	25.30
1942.....	86,000	27.5	2,365,000	"	.67	1,585,000	18.43
Rye							
1944.....	22,000	14.5	319,000	"	1.44	459,000	20.90
1943.....	21,000	13.0	273,000	"	1.25	341,000	16.24
1942.....	21,000	14.0	294,000	"	.85	250,000	11.90
Buckwheat							
1944.....	6,000	20.0	120,000	"	1.15	138,000	23.00
1943.....	5,000	21.0	105,000	"	1.23	129.000	25.80
1942.....	5,000	19.5	98,000	"	.82	80,000	16.00
Potatoes							
1944.....	20,500	89.0	1,824,000	"	1.85	3,374,000	164.58
1943.....	22,500	88.0	1,980,000	"	1.49	2,950,000	131.11
1942.....	19,600	103.0	2,019,000	"	1.21	2,443,000	124.64
Sweet Potatoes							
1944.....	8,000	160.0	1,280,000	"	1.65	2,112,000	264.00
1943.....	8,000	120.0	960,000	"	2.23	2,141,000	270.12
1942.....	8,000	180.0	1,440,000	"	1.14	1,642,000	205.25
Hay (All Tame)							
1944.....	423,000	1.15	486,000	Tons	25.00	12,150,000	28.72
1943.....	441,000	1.26	556,000	"	23.10	12,844,000	29.12
1942.....	413,000	1.34	553,000	"	16.60	9,180,000	22.23
Tobacco							
1944.....	40,200	800.0	32,160,000	Lbs.	.500	16,080,000	400.00
1943.....	35,300	590.0	20,827,000	"	.453	9,435,000	267.25
1942.....	38,000	740.0	28,120,000	"	.565	15,888,000	418.10
Apples (Comm'l Crop)							
1944.....	.....	...	1,863,000	Bus.	2.15	4,005,000	....
1943.....	.....	...	864,000	"	2.33	2,013,000	....
1942.....	.....	...	2,211,000	"	1.06	2,089,000	....
Peaches							
1944.....	.....	...	602,000	"	2.30	1,385,000	....
1943.....	.....	...	221,000	"	4.20	928,000	....
1942.....	.....	...	476,000	"	1.40	666,000	....
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1944.....	64,700	5.1	330,000	Tons	31.00	10,230,000	158.11
1943.....	72,200	4.4	317,700	"	30.50	9,690,000	134.21
1942.....	66,800	5.0	334,000	"	23.80	7,949,000	119.00
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1944.....	46,500	1.7	79,000	"	19.50	1,540,000	33.12
1943.....	48,200	1.2	57,800	"	19.40	1,121,000	23.26
1942.....	47,600	2.3	109,500	"	14.10	1,544,000	32.44
Cantaloupes							
1944.....	5,500	95.0	522,000	Crts.	2.60	1,357,000	246.72
1943.....	4,800	115.0	552,000	"	3.20	1,766,000	367.87
1942.....	5,400	115.0	621,000	"	1.30	807,000	149.44

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS—Continued

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Strawberries							
1944.....	2,800	50.0	140,000	Crts.	$7.80	$1,092,000	$390.00
1943.....	4,000	50.0	200,000	"	5.50	1,100,000	275.00
1942.....	5,100	60.0	306,000	"	2.85	872,000	170.98
Snap Beans (For Mfg.)							
1944.....	11,100	1.2	13,300	Tons	98.60	1,311,000	118.11
1943.....	12,600	1.3	16,400	"	105.00	1,722,000	136.67
1942.....	13,500	1.5	20,200	"	75.80	1,531,000	113.41
Green Peas (For Mfg.)							
1944.....	12,800	1,890 lbs.	12,100	"	91.80	1,111,000	86.80
1943.....	15,900	1,650 lbs.	13,120	"	90.70	1,190,000	74.84
1942.....	15,200	1,200 lbs.	9,120	"	72.40	660,000	43.42

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1945

	Number	Value per Head	Total Value
Horses	68,000	$88.00	$6,000,000
Mules	19,000	111.00	2,109,000
Milk Cows	222,000	115.00	25,530,000
Other Cattle	151,000	44.78	6,762,000
Sheep	52,000	10.10	526,000
Hogs	237,000	14.00	3,314,000
Chickens	4,129,000	1.28	5,285,000
Turkeys	68,000	7.00	476,000

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE COUNTIES

Number of farms in State (1940 census)	42,110
Farm and home visits made in conducting the work	26,988
Number of different farms or homes visited	15,352
Office calls relating to extension work	99,599
Telephone calls	110,689
Number of articles published	5,489
Number of bulletins distributed	87,755
Training meetings held for local leaders	632
Attendance at these meetings	5,445
Method demonstration meetings held	6,794
Attendance at these meetings	131,300
Achievement days held	276
Attendance at achievement days	30,694
Other meetings participated in by Extension Agents	11,905
Attendance at these meetings	207,002
Meetings held by local leaders	2,730
Attendance at these meetings	46,229
Farms on which changes in practices resulted	27,704
Farms reached this year for first time	3,882
Farm homes in which changes in practices resulted	14,509
Farm homes reached this year for first time	4,379
Number of other homes in which changes in practices resulted	23,788
Number of other homes reached this year for first time	11,840
Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	10,931
Number of projects completed by 4-H members	24,200
Number of families influenced by extension program	50,100

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